

2022 年 6 月

2022 年 6 月	2
	2
	2
2022 年 9 月	3
2022 年 12 月	5
	5
	5
	6
2023 年 3 月	7
2023 年 6 月	8
	8
	8
	9
	10

2022 □ 6 □

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The city of Bath was founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago. It has been famous for its __26__ pleasing architecture and healing thermal springs ever since.

There are three hot springs in Bath; one is the King's Spring upon which the Roman Baths and a temple were __27__. The other two are the Cross Spring and the Hetling Spring close to each other in Hot Bath Street. Although Bath is __28__ known as a Roman and Georgian city, many people came in the intervening centuries to make use of the __29__ waters.

While the Georgians made 'taking the waters' or bathing particularly fashionable, it was __30__ generations who paved the way, creating greater interest in Bath and its springs. Charles II, desperate for an heir and unable to produce a __31__ son, came to Bath to take the waters in the hope that their magical powers would do something to __32__ the situation. Craving for a male heir, James and Mary both came to Bath and soon after produced a son, which bred many conspiracy theories about who was the real father of their __33__. Regardless, the 'miracle' created something of a boom in tourism for Bath and once Queen Anne had paid a visit in 1702, sealing it as the place to be, the whole nation __34__ to the city.

Afterwards, the spas(□□□□□□) in Bath continued to go in and out of fashion for more than 150 years until they closed completely. The new Bath Spa, which opened in 2006, __35__ modern architecture with the ancient spring, now the New Royal Bath.

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| A. aesthetically | F. incorporates | K. principally |
| B. constructed | G. legitimate | L. remedy |
| C. designates | H. natural | M. rhetorically |
| D. extract | I. offspring | N. sneaked |
| E. flocked | J. previous | O. versatile |

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Thinking kind thoughts about yourself and your loved ones can prove

beneficial for your overall wellbeing, empirical evidence has shown. Researchers carried out an investigation to explore the __26__ between having kind thoughts and a person's psychological state.

For the study, five groups of participants were presented with a different set of audio instructions, some of which encouraged the participants to think __27__ about themselves and others which persuaded them to think in a self-critical manner. After listening to the audio instructions, the participants were asked to answer a series of questions. These included whether they felt agitated, how likely they were to show kindness to themselves and how __28__ they felt to other individuals.

The participants who were instructed to think kindly about themselves were more likely to exhibit a bodily response associated with being relaxed and feeling safe. Their heart rates also dropped, which is a healthy sign of a heart that can respond flexibly to situations. Yet, __29__, those who listened to the critical audio clips were noted as having a higher heartrate and sweat response afterwards, both of which __30__ feelings of threat and distress.

Having the ability to switch off the body's natural threat response can __31__ a person's immune system. This, in turn, gives them a greater likelihood of recovering quickly from illness. These findings help us to further understand some of our clinical trials research findings, where we show that individuals with __32__ depression benefit particularly from a self-awareness-based __33__ therapy. They essentially learn to become more sympathetic to themselves.

The sense is that for people __34__ to depression, meeting their negative thoughts and feelings with __35__ is a radically different way; that these thoughts are not facts. It introduces a different way of being and knowing that is quite transformative for many people.

A. adversely

F. connected

K. lavish

B. amiably

G. correlation

L. prone

C. boost

H. fascinated

M. recurrent

D. cognitive

I. indignantly

N. signify

E. compassion

J. insulation

O. surpass

2022 □ 9 □□□□□□

The now extinct passenger pigeon has the dubious honor of being the last species anyone ever expected to disappear. At one point, there were more passenger pigeons than any other species of bird. Rough __26__ of their population went as high as five billion and they accounted for around 40 percent of the total indigenous bird population of North America in the early 19th century.

Despite their huge population, passenger pigeons were __27__ to human intrusion into their nesting territory. Their nests were shabby things and two weeks after the eggs __28__, the parent pigeons would abandon their offspring, leaving them to take care of themselves. People discovered that these baby pigeons were really tasty, and the adult birds were also quite __29__. First the Native Americans and then the transplanted Europeans came to consider the birds a great __30__.

By the 1850s, commercial trapping of passenger pigeons was proceeding at an __31__ pace. Hundreds of thousands of the birds were being harvested every day to be made into popular pigeon pies. In addition, large __32__ of the pigeons' nesting territory were being cleared away for planting crops and creating pasture land. As numerous as the passenger pigeons were, they were not an __33__ resource. By the 1880s, it was noticed that the bird population had become seriously __34__. The last passenger pigeons killed in the wild were shot in 1899.

Eventually those billions and billions of birds shrank to a single remaining __35__, a passenger pigeon named Martha, who died on September 1, 1914, in captivity at the Cincinnati Zoo. In addition to being the end of an era, it was also the first time humans were able to exactly time the extinction of a species.

A. vulnerable

F. refuge

K. excerpts

B. unprecedented

G. plazas

L. estimates

C. tracts

H. infinite

M. edible

D. specimen

I. hatched

N. depleted

E. robust

J. expired

O. delicacy

2022 □ 12 □

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During the summer, when I was a visiting poet at a residency out of state, an angry, confused woman wandered into my class and said: "I have three guns and I want to use them." We all __26__. It wasn't clear if she had the guns, but we each know that, when we teach in America, we are already in danger.

I was dizzy with fear. The woman, who later turned out to be a schizophrenic(□□□□□□□□) without __27__ to her medications, was, by some force, wrestled out and __28__ away, then put in a hospital for observation, in a step that was actually safer for everyone than any one of us pressing charges. My class went on; we talked about poems. But despite the fact that the rest of our days on campus passed __29__, I was rattled. I couldn't shake the sense that in this country we always live at __30__ risk.

A few months later, crisis __31__ again. While my husband was locking his bike to drop off our 3-year-old daughter for her preschool-aged day camp, a different woman approached. Swiftly and for no __32__ reason, she bent down, picked up our daughter, and began to carry her down the street. It was so fast and confusing that my daughter __33__ cried. My husband, in a burst of speed, chased the woman and reclaimed our daughter. The woman, clearly confused, retreated into the public library. A __34__ of homeless people who generally know the other homeless in the area said they did not recognize the woman. The woman was so clearly unwell that when she was taken into custody she was incoherent. Heartbreakingly, she called our daughter by the name of someone else's child. Each part of the episode was as haunting as it was __35__.

A. access
B. apparent
C. barely
D. dedication
E. escorted

F. froze
G. incredible
H. indignation
I. network
J. overriding

K. peacefully
L. presumably
M. stifled
N. struck
O. terrifying



The task of the global strategist of a business is to build a platform of capabilities derived from the resources, experiences and innovations of units operating in multiple locations, to transplant those capabilities wherever __26__, and then to systematically upgrade and renew them - ahead of the competition.

Apple is an outstanding case of a company whose unique capabilities give it a worldwide __27__ advantage, particularly with respect to its ability to build platforms from a product base that integrates functional and __28__ design. Apple has been able to leverage and exploit its California-based design and marketing advantages successfully throughout the world. IKEA is another such case. The do-it-yourself furniture and houseware company first developed a compelling set of capabilities to design, manufacture and __29__ furniture at low cost and sell it in a novel way in Sweden. Later, IKEA successfully __30__ this formula in many other countries.

By contrast, Telefonica, a Spanish telecommunications company that is now the world's fifth largest telecom by __31__, first developed its special advantage abroad. In 1989 and 1990, Telefonica had the opportunity to enter Chile and Argentina, countries that shared many institutional and cultural characteristics with its home country but that were __32__ more rapid market reform. Throughout the 1990s, Telefonica took what it learned in Chile and Argentina about reconstructing former state-owned telecoms to other Latin American countries that were privatizing their state telecoms and deregulating their telecom markets.

These examples might lead the reader to believe that creating a global advantage is an easy task. But many other __33__ of expensive failed experiments suggest that creating a lasting global advantage actually requires a great deal of __34__ and operational finesse(). Our research suggests that global winners typically create and sustain their international presence through a systematic process of __35__, renewing and enhancing their core capabilities.

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| A. aesthetic | F. fiscal | K. safeguarding |
| B. appropriate | G. instances | L. ship |
| C. clusters | H. rehabilitated | M. strategic |
| D. competitive | I. reproduced | N. transcend |
| E. exploiting | J. revenues | O. undergoing |



American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago, burning 700,000 tons last year, down from 2 million tons in 2008, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) said in a report __26__ yesterday.

All 57 schools that were burning coal in 2008 are using less now, and 20 have __27__ coal completely, EIA found.

Most universities have turned to natural gas as a __28__, with state funding backing the fuel switch.

While academic institutions use less than 0.1 percent of U.S. coal burned for power, campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when __29__ to power was scarce.

Many universities still operate their own power plants. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 encouraged more electricity generation by allowing institutions to sell __30__ power to utilities.

But EIA noted many coal-fired universities have signed onto the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, which was launched in 2007.

About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to __31__ greenhouse gas emissions. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon __32__ within 20 years.

The Sierra Club's Beyond Coal campaign, which also leads campaigns for universities to withdraw their __33__ in coal and other fossil fuels, lists 22 schools that have pledged to move "beyond coal," including Clemson University, Indiana University, Ohio University, Penn State University, the University of Louisville and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

The largest coal use __34__ at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. Indiana's universities alone cut coal __35__ by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015.

During the same period, Michigan made an 80 percent cut and Tennessee cut back by 94 percent at state institutions.

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| A. abandoned | F. investments | K. released |
| B. access | G. mobilized | L. replacement |
| C. consumption | H. negligent | M. slash |
| D. contrive | I. neutral | N. surplus |
| E. duplications | J. reductions | O. void |

2023 □ 3 □

Unthinkable as it may be, humanity, every last person, could someday be wiped from the face of the Earth. We have learned to worry about asteroid(□□ □) and super volcanoes, but the more likely __26__, according to Nick Bostrom, a professor of philosophy at Oxford, is that we humans will destroy ourselves.

Professor Bostrom, who directs Oxford's Future of Humanity Institute, has argued over the course of several papers that human __27__ risks are poorly understood and, worse still, __28__ underestimated by society. Some of these existential risks are fairly well known, especially the natural ones. But others are __29__ or even exotic. Most worrying to Bostrom is the subset of existential risks that __30__ from human technology, a subset that he expects to grow in number and potency over the next century.

Despite his concerns about the risks __31__ to humans by technological progress, Bostrom is no luddite(□□□□□□). In fact, he is a longtime __32__ of transhumanism - the effort to improve the human condition, and even human nature itself, through technological means. In the long run he sees technology as a bridge, a bridge we humans must cross with great care, in order to reach new and better modes of being. In his work, Bostrom uses the tools of philosophy and mathematics, in __33__, probability theory, to try and determine how we as a __34__ might achieve this safe passage. What follows is my conversation with Bostrom about some of the most interesting and worrying existential risks that humanity might __35__ in the decades and centuries to come, and about what we can do to make sure we outlast them.

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| A. advocate | F. evaporation | K. scenario |
| B. arise | G. extinction | L. severely |
| C. emphasized | H. obscure | M. shrewdly |
| D. encounter | I. particular | N. species |
| E. essential | J. posed | O. variety |

2023 年 6 月

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2022 □ 9 □□□□□□□ 26-30 LAIMO 31-35 BCHND

2022 □ 12 □

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2023 □ 3 □ 26-30 KGLHB 31-35 JAIND

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